

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (withdrawn) Use of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) for the manufacture of a vaccine against non-polio enterovirus diseases.

Claims 2 - 11 (cancelled)

Claim 12 (withdrawn) A vaccine composition comprising oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) and a vaccine, which induces serotype specific immunity against non-polio enteroviruses.

Claim 13 (withdrawn) The vaccine composition according to claim 12 wherein said serotype specific immunity inducing vaccine is a killed enterovirus vaccine or a subunit vaccine.

Claim 14 (withdrawn) The vaccine composition according to claim 12 wherein said serotype specific immunity inducing vaccine comprises enterovirus antigens representing diabetogenic enterovirus serotypes or a cocktail thereof.

Claim 15 (withdrawn) The vaccine composition according to claim 14 wherein said serotype specific immunity inducing vaccine is a vaccine against one or more serotypes selected from the group consisting of coxsackievirus B serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, echovirus serotypes 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 22 and 30, and coxsackievirus A serotypes 9 and 16.

Claim 16 (withdrawn) Use of a vaccine, which induces serotype specific immunity against one or more serotypes of diabetogenic non-polio enteroviruses selected from the group consisting of coxsackievirus B serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, echovirus serotypes 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 22 and 30, and coxsackievirus A serotypes 9 and 16 for the manufacture of a vaccine against non-polio enterovirus diseases, especially Type 1 diabetes mellitus (IDDM).

Claim 17 (withdrawn) Use according to claim 16 for the manufacture of a vaccine to be administered to pregnant women or children.

Claim 18 (withdrawn) Use according to claim 16 for the manufacture of a vaccine to be administered prenatally to the pregnant woman and postnatally to the baby.

Claim 19 (withdrawn) A method of preventing non-polio enterovirus diseases comprising the administration of an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to a human subject.

Claim 20 (currently amended) A method of ~~preventing~~ reducing the risk of contracting Type 1 diabetes mellitus (IDDM) comprising the steps of: selecting from a population as a whole a human subject who is in a high risk group for contracting Type 1 diabetes mellitus, and administration of an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to ~~the~~ a human subject who is in a the high risk group for contracting Type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Claim 21 (withdrawn) A method of preventing non-polio enterovirus diseases in the offspring

comprising the administration of an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to pregnant women.

Claim 22 (currently amended) A method of ~~preventing~~ reducing the risk of contracting Type 1 diabetes mellitus (IDDM) in an offspring comprising the steps of: selecting a pregnant woman, and administration of an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to a the pregnant woman whose offspring are in a high risk group for contracting Type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Claim 23 (currently amended) A method of ~~preventing~~ reducing the risk of contracting IDDM, comprising the steps of: selecting a child in a high risk group for contracting type 1 diabetes mellitus and administration of repeated doses of an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to a the child who is in a the high risk group for contracting Type 1 diabetes mellitus.

Claim 24 (original) The method of claim 23 wherein the first OPV is administered by the age of 3 months.

Claim 25 (previously presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the OPV is administered at an age of about 0, 6, 10, and 14 weeks and a booster is administered at an older age.

Claim 26 (currently amended) A method of ~~preventing~~ reducing the risk of contacting IDDM in an offspring comprising the administration of an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) prenatally to a pregnant woman and postnatally to the offspring.

Claim 27 (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the administration of OPV is combined with the administration of a vaccine, which induces serotype specific immunity against non-polio enteroviruses.

Claim 28 (original) The method of claim 27 wherein the serotype specific immunity inducing vaccine is a killed enterovirus vaccine or a subunit vaccine.

Claim 29 (original) The method of claim 27 wherein the serotype specific immunity inducing vaccine comprises enterovirus antigens representing diabetogenic enterovirus serotypes or a cocktail thereof.

Claim 30 (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the serotype specific immunity inducing vaccine is a vaccine against one or more serotypes selected from the group consisting of coxsackievirus B serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, echovirus serotypes 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 22 and 30, and coxsackievirus A serotypes 9 and 16.

Claim 31(withdrawn) A method of preventing non-polio enterovirus diseases, especially IDDM, comprising administering an effective amount of a vaccine, which induces serotype specific immunity against one or more serotypes of diabetogenic non-polio enteroviruses selected from the group consisting of coxsackievirus B serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, echovirus serotypes 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 22 and 30, and coxsackievirus A serotypes 9 and 16.

Claim 32 (withdrawn) The method of claim 31 wherein the vaccine is administered to pregnant women or children.

Claim33 (withdrawn) The method of claim 31 for preventing the disease in the offspring comprising the administration of the vaccine prenatally to the pregnant woman and postnatally to the baby.

Claim 34 (withdrawn) A vaccine which induces serotype specific immunity against one or more serotypes of diabetogenic non-polio enteroviruses selected from the group consisting of coxsackievirus B serotypes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, echovirus serotypes 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 22 and 30, and coxsackievirus A serotypes 9 and 16.

Claim 35 (withdrawn) A method of avoiding harmful side effects of non-polio enterovirus vaccines, which induce serotype specific immunity against non-polio enteroviruses, said method comprising administering an effective amount of said non-polio enterovirus vaccine simultaneously, before or after administering an effective amount of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) to a human subject.

Claim 36 (currently amended) The method of claim 20, ~~comprising selecting from a population as a whole the human subject from a high-risk group consisting~~ wherein the high risk group is selected from the group consisting of children with genetic risk alleles for Type 1 diabetes, children with diabetes in first-degree relatives and children positive for diabetes-related

autoantibodies.

Claim 37 (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the subject is a child with genetic risk alleles for Type 1 diabetes.

Claim 38 (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the subject is a child with diabetes in first-degree relatives.

Claim 39 (previously presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the subject is a child who has tested positive for diabetes-related antibodies.

Claim 40 (previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the offspring has genetic risk alleles for Type 1 diabetes or have diabetes in first-degree relatives or test positive for diabetes-related antibodies.

Claim 41 (previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the offspring has diabetes in first-degree relatives.

Claim 42 (previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the offspring has tested positive for diabetes-related antibodies.

Claim 43 (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the child has genetic risk

alleles for Type 1 diabetes.

Claim 44 (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the child has diabetes in first-degree relatives.

Claim 45 (previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the child has tested positive for diabetes-related antibodies.